

ALDRICH DID NOT BOOST LORIMER

Merely Said He Was "Not Objectionable" to President.

SENATOR DENIES HINES'S STORY

Does Not Agree With Chicago Lumberman as to Details of Their Interviews—Activities of Shields in Collecting Affidavits From Witnesses Taken Up.

Washington, July 20.—The story of the administration's attitude toward the election of Senator Lorimer, as told by former Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and the activities of H. J. Shields, of Upper Merion, Pa., an insurance agent, in collecting affidavits from witnesses in the investigation, featured the session of the Lorimer committee hearing today.

Instead of sending Edward Hines, the Chicago lumberman, to Springfield with word from the Washington administration that Lorimer should be elected, Mr. Aldrich testified that he told Hines that President Taft was not supporting the candidacy of any one, but that Lorimer was not objectionable to him. The former Senator said he had told Hines previously that the President had no objection to Albert J. Hopkins or Henry S. Boutell for the senatorship.

A statement from the White House last March in regard to the election was read to the witness. The only point concerning which he said he knew nothing was the declaration that a request had been made on the President to sign a telegram stating his views on Lorimer's candidacy. The White House statement, given out March 23, was as follows:

"The fact with reference to the President's relation to Senator Lorimer's election is this: That during the tariff fight gentlemen came to him and expressed their interest in passing the tariff bill, and said that it had been suggested from Illinois that it would be wise for the President to express an opinion in favor of the election of Mr. Lorimer. He did not know Mr. Lorimer well, although he knew that he was an influential member of Congress, but he did not know Hopkins. He knew very little about Illinois politics, but he expressed a desire that there should be two Republican Senators from Illinois, but when asked to put that in the form of a telegram urging the election of Mr. Lorimer he declined to do so.

"The statement by Mr. Hines that the President was anxious to elect Lorimer was wholly unfounded."

Hines had testified that Aldrich said for him about May 1, 1909, to ask about the possibility of the Illinois Legislature electing a Senator; that eventually, after repeated conferences, Aldrich had asked him to urge Hines to become a senatorial candidate; and that after a night conference at the White House Mr. Aldrich had returned to his home, where Hines was waiting, and told Hines to inform Governor Deneen the administration was anxious to have the Senate elect a Senator, and believed Lorimer could be elected.

Several conversations. Mr. Aldrich said he had three or four conversations with Hines about the Illinois election, but could not recall on whose initiative they occurred.

"Mr. Hines," continued Mr. Aldrich, "said at the first conversation that in his judgment Hopkins could not be elected, and he asked me what the attitude of the President was. I said the President was desirous of the election of a Republican, and while naturally he was friendly to Hopkins, because of the primary result, and for other reasons, still he did not intend to take any active part in trying to influence the election of Hopkins or any other candidate."

"Did you say there were several schedules coming up in the Senate, and that it was very important to have a Republican vote possible to assist in the passage of them?" asked Attorney Marble, reading from Hines's testimony.

"I do not think that I said anything to him about schedules," replied Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. Aldrich testified that their next talk on the Illinois situation occurred when Hines came to him with the statement that there seemed to be a possibility of agreeing on Henry S. Boutell, then Representative to Congress, for Senator. Hines said he was anxious to know what the President's attitude was toward Boutell's candidacy.

Mr. Hines, according to Mr. Aldrich, said he was desirous that the man elected would be agreeable to the President.

Boutell satisfactory. "Later," continued Mr. Aldrich, "I reported to Mr. Hines that the President would be agreeable; that he was only anxious to have a Republican elected, and that he was satisfied with Boutell's Republicanism."

The next conversation Mr. Aldrich said was about May 20. "Mr. Hines told me," said Mr. Aldrich, "that it was impossible to agree on Boutell, and that he believed there was a possibility of agreeing on Lorimer. He was anxious to know the attitude of the President toward Mr. Lorimer. I told him I would give him an answer later. Later in the day I told him Mr. Lorimer's candidacy would not be objectionable to the President."

When attorneys for Lorimer, on cross-examination, tried to show that the former Senator might have said "objectionable," Mr. Aldrich emphatically declared that he said "not objectionable," and that he meant that word and nothing more.

C. F. Wiehe, secretary of the Edward Hines Lumber Company, said Shields had collected affidavits from witnesses who testified yesterday that Wiehe did not remark to William Bur-

COURTEOUS ACT REWARDED

Young Man Who Gave Up Lower Berth Requeathed \$20,000.

Atlanta, Ga., July 20.—A courteous act on the part of William R. O'Neal, of Bainbridge, Ga., has been rewarded by a fortune. When O'Neal exchanged a lower for an upper sleeping car berth with J. T. Young, of Oakland, Cal., four years ago when the two men were en route to Florida, where Mr. Young was going for his health, he thought little of the incident.

Evidently Mr. Young considered it a great favor, for in his will he left \$20,000 to the Georgia young man, who is twenty-six years old. O'Neal was in Atlanta yesterday and was informed of his good fortune by a son of Mr. Young, who had come to Georgia to look for him.

MASTODON IS SUSPECTED

Skeleton of Prehistoric Animal Unearthed in Idaho.

Montpelier, Idaho, July 20.—The Smithsonian Institution will soon be enriched with the skeleton of a huge prehistoric animal excavated this week from a sandhill five miles west of this town. At a depth of seventeen feet from the surface workmen digging a canal encountered two large bones. Subsequent digging brought to light two wagonloads of bones. One knuckle, identified as a knee joint, measured fifteen inches in diameter. The finders believe they have unearthed the skeleton of a mastodon. It is in a good state of preservation, and is being handled carefully in order that it may be acceptable to the National Museum at Washington.

STRANGELY SHOT IN STREET

Source of Bullet That Wounded New York Man a Mystery.

New York, July 20.—Whence a bullet came which pierced Frank Rosen through the left lung and close to his heart, as he walked along an East Side Street at midnight, and how he managed to run a full block to the next drug store with such a wound, puzzles the police and surgeons.

Rosen, twenty-four years old, is an automobile expert, and is said to have been alone when the mysterious bullet struck him. He retained consciousness only long enough to gasp his name to the police at the drug store, and it was said at the hospital that he would probably die without regaining his senses.

SLIDE IN CULEBRA CUT

Shovel Buried Under Mass of Earth

Washington, July 20.—While the crew of a big steam shovel in the Culebra Cut were enjoying a holiday July 4 a mass of earth and soft rock immediately north of Gold Hill, fell into the cut and buried shovel No. 225. Another shovel was now trying to dig it out. Six days later there was another slide in the cut at Las Cascadas. The engineers, however, declare that the total amount of material in motion or about to move into the cut does not exceed the estimate of excavation yet to be done there.

The grand total of excavation on the canal to July 1 was 142,967,554 cubic yards, leaving to be excavated 39,570,712, or less than one-fourth of the entire amount for the completed ditch.

SUMMER HOTELS BURN

Guest at Sharon Springs Lose Their Personal Effects.

Sharon Springs, N. Y., July 20.—Fether's Hotel and the Hotel Rockville, two of the ten big summer hostels here, were destroyed by fire last night, and more than 100 guests lost practically all their baggage and personal effects.

The fire started in an old building, which was struck by lightning Sunday. The flames had been smoldering in the ruins ever since, and were fanned into fresh life by a high wind. The blaze spread so rapidly that the fire department could do nothing, and many of the hotel guests had difficulty in getting to the street in safety.

DROPS FROM SIGHT

Miss Ethel Barrymore Reaches New York, but Cannot Be Located.

New York, July 20.—Ethel Barrymore, who, it was reported from Los Angeles early in the month, was about to bring legal proceedings in this city against her husband, Russell Griswold, could not be located today and then dropped from sight.

In fact, Miss Barrymore, who was accompanied by her cousins, Louis Drew and Georgia Drew Morton, did not come into the Grand Central Station, but dropped off at the 125th Street Station and took a taxicab for an address that is at present unknown.

BALLINGER TO TELL VIEWS

Says He Was Held While in Office Were Not His Own.

Denver, July 20.—Richard A. Ballinger, private citizen, holds views on public lands at variance with the views of Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Ballinger will speak here at the public land convention September 23.

Secretary of the Interior I had to conform to the views of the administration, but as a private citizen conditions have changed," he said in his letter of acceptance of the invitation to speak in Denver.

CONTINUES INSPECTION

Secretary Stimson Visits Locks and Pacific Terminal.

Panama, July 20.—Henry L. Stimson, the American Secretary of War, continues his inspection of the canal work. Yesterday, accompanied by Brigadier-General Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, he visited the Pedro Miguel and Miraflores locks and the Pacific terminal and witnessed the submarine explosion of 6,000 pounds of dynamite used in blasting the rock bed.

JUSSERAND TO STAY HERE

French Foreign Office Denies Report of Retirement.

Paris, July 20.—It was stated by the foreign office today that the report published abroad that Jean Jusserand, the French ambassador at Washington, would retire or be transferred to another post, following the signing of a general arbitration treaty between France and the United States, was untrue.

WILL GLASP HANDS ON FIELD OF PEACE

Unique Feature of Celebration at Manassas To-Day.

ONCE BITTER FOES JOIN IN REUNION

Jubilee Marks Semi-Centennial Anniversary of Bloody Battle of Bull Run—President Taft and Governor Mann Will Deliver Addresses to Blue and Gray Veterans.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Manassas, Va., July 20.—The blood-stained sward of Bull Run is again peopled with those who with bitter hatred and feverish anxiety awaited the break of dawn fifty years ago to-day, to commence the first battle of the War Between the States. But instead of mingled curses and prayers; instead of the nervous tread of sentries; the fevered restlessness of foreboding; the rival camps of blue and gray, house men bowed with years, whose only thought is that of peace and brotherhood, and whose time is spent in greeting brother soldiers, recalling incidents of days gone by and preparing for the rigors of the crowning day of the Manassas National Jubilee, to be held to-morrow on the semi-centennial anniversary of the bloody battle of Bull Run.

Elaborate preparations have been made for this unique gathering. The President of the United States and the Governor of Virginia will be present to deliver addresses, with commanders-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the United Confederate Veterans, and distinguished soldiers and statesmen from every part of the United States. The town is decked in Confederate and Federal flags, and the streets swarm with visitors, bent on witnessing the most unique ceremony in the history of post-bellum reunions.

Everywhere the martial spirit is in evidence. Toting veterans throng sidewalks, brilliant with the uniforms of officers and privates of the present day. The old Henry farmhouse, with its shot-riddled walls, is gay with bunting, and hundreds of visitors, both old and young, keep the caretaker busy with their questions, while old soldiers, the light of youth for a moment glowing in their wrinkled faces, tell tales of daring deeds performed on Henry Hill.

It is here that the most impressive sight of the day will be witnessed. The time-shattered remnants of the Federal and Confederate ranks, at 12 o'clock to-morrow will issue forth from camps pitched in the same position occupied by the opposing armies fifty years ago, and slowly tread the blood-stained, bullet-plowed turf till they and their "charge" meet with mutual hand-clasps and well-earned hugs, and sing the Manassas national jubilee anthem, especially written for the occasion.

After this ceremonial the veterans will partake of a love feast, commemorative of their reunion, and will be further entertained with an especially prepared series of motion pictures, showing stirring battle scenes and peaceful pictures of later days.

At 2 P. M. the veterans will return to this city and at 3 o'clock forty-eight young women, representing the States of the Union, will clasp hands and sing the Manassas national jubilee anthem, especially written for the occasion.

At 4 o'clock the veterans will be addressed by President Taft and the Governor of Virginia, and at 6 o'clock towns will open their houses to visitors and veterans alike in the largest public reception ever held in the State.

The people of Manassas and community are in a high state of excitement and anticipation awaiting the coming of the Chief Executive of the United States and of the State of Virginia.

Manassas is impatient. Seldom has this historic town been honored with a visit by the President of the nation, and it is but natural that the people should await his coming with some impatience.

Indeed, it cannot be recalled that once President has visited Manassas since the War Between the States, and then but few of the people had an opportunity of seeing the nation's chief. Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt came for a turkey hunt on the estate near here, then owned by the late Congressman J. F. Rixey.

If President Taft will be satisfied with an ovation from those who gather to see him, he will experience the highest degree of satisfaction at the cordial greeting and enthusiasm with which the people will receive him here to-morrow.

Manassas is alive to-night with surviving veterans of the Union and Confederate armies. The men who were pitted against each other in mortal combat on the plains of Bull Run a half-century ago are to-night mingling with each other in the best of good fellowship, and are eagerly awaiting the coming of the exercises to-morrow.

Governor Mann is expected to arrive at Manassas to-morrow morning on the 10:45 train from Luray. He will be introduced to the people gathered on the courthouse lawn by Congressman Carlin, and he in turn will introduce President Taft. The President will be accompanied on his trip from Washington by Congressman Carlin and Senator Martin.

Anniversary Momentous. With the single exception of Gettysburg, there is probably no war anniversary so momentous; for the first battle of Bull Run, according to the generals who fought in it, not only initiated the country into war, but its effects, mistakes and lessons were felt clear through to Appomattox.

About 15,000 men were engaged on the field of battle.

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Woman Called to Testify at Inquest



MISS BEULAH BINFORD.

H. C. BEATTIE, JR.

INSURGENT PEERS FAIL TO REVOLT

Veto Bill Passes Third Reading in House of Lords Without Opposition.

EXTREMIST THREATS A BLUFF

Future of Measure Is Predicted With Reasonable Certainty.

London, July 20.—The House of Lords passed the third reading of the bill, otherwise known as the "Steel Trusts Bill," after only three hours' debate. The revolt of the insurgent peers failed to materialize. All threats of the extremists to throw out the bill at this stage and precipitate a crisis proved a bluff. One solitary peer, Baron Staveley, raised his voice to demand a vote, but found no supporters.

Lord Morley, for the government, and Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition, repeated some familiar arguments for and against the measure. Lord Halsbury, leader of the extremists, threatened a fight if the House of Commons rejects the amendments.

The future of the measure may be predicted to-night with reasonable certainty. Premier Asquith, in the Commons on Monday, will move the rejection of the Lords' amendments en bloc. This done, the prime minister will announce that if the Lords persist there will be no course open for him but to tender the King certain advice, which will insure the passage of the bill. It would not be in accordance with constitutional etiquette to specify the nature of the advice, but every one will understand that this means the creation of Liberal peers.

Figure of Measure. The House of Lords will meet on Wednesday or Thursday, and Lord Lansdowne will move the acceptance of the bill, predicting its repeal as soon as the Unionists return to office. If the extremists rally around Halsbury and vote for the rejection of the bill Lord Lansdowne is expected to summon his followers to vote for it. It is not anticipated that Halsbury will lead more than fifty, perhaps not more than a score, to make the last stand, and the greatest constitutional revolution in almost a century will be accomplished.

Three considerations have impelled the peers to swallow this bitter medicine—a desire to save their own caste from cheapening to shield the King from an embarrassing position, and to prevent the immediate enactment of extreme radical measures, such as some rule and the establishment of a half-century ago. The ultimate effect of the humiliation will be on the Unionist party lies in the future. That farseeing leadership might have prevented it none denies. Who will be the final scapegoats is the question.

The scene to-day in the ancient chamber was more funeral than beligerent. Many peeresses and diplomats sat in the galleries, but there was nothing of the festive spirit which welcomes a great debate. The only dramatic touch was furnished by Lord Halsbury, whose voice, despite his eighty-six years, rang with passion and indignation as he denounced the passing of the old regime.

Takes Advanced Stand. Cleveland, O., July 20.—The Ohio State Board of Health, in session here to-day, adopted a resolution recommending the introduction of study of sex hygiene in the public schools. The Ohio board is said to be the first in the country to recommend fearless handling of this subject.

TRUST CONTROLS COUNTRY'S ORES

But Admission Is Made That Steel Corporation Has No Monopoly of Coking Coal.

SMITH REFUSES TO TALK

Commissioner of Corporations Will Urge President to Make Report Public.

Washington, July 20.—The United States Steel Corporation, in obtaining the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and its Southern ore lands, "cinched" its monopoly of the ores of the American continent and tied up available fields for independent concerns, declared Chairman Stanley, of the House "steel trust" investigating committee, at to-day's hearing.

Mr. Stanley made the surprising admission that he had discovered from his own investigation that the United States Steel Corporation has no monopoly of coking coal, but addressing his remarks particularly to Richard Lindabury, counsel for the Steel Corporation, he said that if he could say the same of the ore and transport facilities controlled by the "trust" he would frankly do so.

The committee ineffectually sought light from Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, whose bureau has been investigating the Steel Corporation since 1906, and has made public only a part of its report. The commissioner, standing on the Attorney-General's interpretation of the law that no information could be made public without the President's authority, flatly refused to give the committee facts contained in a report as yet completely relating particularly to cost sheets furnished by the Steel Corporation. He agreed that when the report is ready he would urge the President to make it public as soon as possible.

Chairman Stanley read a speech of Judge Robert Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the Steel Corporation, made to the board at a meeting in 1906, relating to the government's investigation. In this Mr. Gary said:

"Our finance committee has been in close touch with this matter all the time. We have been in frequent and almost constant communication with Commissioner Garfield, and more or less with the President himself, concerning these matters. Up to date they have made no complaint of us whatever, but we do not know any better than you do what may be the future. We are trying to be frank, recombining to the department, and we suppose we have an understanding that we will not be unnecessarily injured, and that we will not wrongfully be charged without having an opportunity to show the facts."

Mr. Smith said he knew nothing about this matter. Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, Republican, asked if Mr. Stanley meant to imply that President Roosevelt and Commissioner Garfield had been in collusion with steel trust officials. Mr. Stanley replied he meant to imply "unseemly activity" of the steel trust.

Discussing the steel trust's control of the coking coal, Mr. Stanley said: "I have found on personal investigation that the firm of Jones & Laughlin control nearly as much of the coking coal in the Connellsville district as the 'steel trust' does. I am also informed that M. V. Thompson owns a greater acreage of that coal than does the steel corporation, and that he holds

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TOWN IS IN STATE OF SEMI-ANARCHY

Government Overthrown and Cape Haitien in Hands of Revolutionists.

AMERICANS ON BOARD YACHT

Given Temporary Refuge Until Arrival of United States Warships.

Cape Haitien, July 20.—Cape Haitien is in the hands of the revolutionists, and the sole protection of Americans and other foreigners at this port is an American yacht, which arrived here yesterday morning. The United States gunboat Petrel sailed from here several hours previous to the arrival of the yacht, leaving American interests unprotected, and when the yacht came into the harbor her owner, Mr. Dick, found the town in a state of semi-anarchy. The insurgents were rapidly approaching, and President Simon and his troops had left Fort Liberté for Port au Prince.

There were rumors also that the cruiser Antoine Simon was on her way to bombard some of the ports. As is customary under such circumstances, most of the residents took sides with the revolutionists, and soon the authorities were unable to check the disorders. Mr. Dick notified the officials that he would not permit any bombardment by Haitian warships and would protect the foreigners.

Early last night fighting broke out in the streets. The searchlight of the yacht was kept playing on the house in which the Americans were brought in from working on the railroad had collected with their wives. The civic authorities aided in this work.

At daybreak, however, the government was overthrown, the revolutionists had occupied the town and streets were filled with excited men shooting at random. All the American women were taken aboard the yacht, while the foreign consulates were filled with refugees. These included generals, who had opposed the revolution and the local authorities, in protecting whom the French consul was lightly wounded.

A request was cabled to the United States authorities by the yacht owner for release from the bond given before leaving New York not to use arms, and an answer was returned that there was no authority for release. This practically denied the right to protect the lives of Americans, but notwithstanding, preparations were continued to afford such protection in whatever way was deemed advisable.

The whole American colony claimed immediate protection, and it is pointed out that serious results may follow if permission is denied the American yacht owner to use the guns with which the vessel is supplied in case of emergency until the arrival of an American warship.

Will Rush Protection.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—With only one little gunboat in the waters of Haiti to safeguard American interests, threatened by a formidable revolution that seems to be spreading hourly through the republic, the Navy Department is making a strenuous endeavor to rush adequate protection to the scene.

The fast scout cruiser Chester to-day was detached from the mimic war in Long Island Sound and ordered to the theatre of real strife in Haiti. She

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WOMAN GRILLED BY DETECTIVES IN BEATTIE CASE

Beattie Likewise Examined, But Officers Cannot Shake Him.

EXPECT ARREST AFTER INQUEST

Whirlwind Trip to Coroner's Home Ends With Statement That Clue May Lead to Identity of Murderer—Still Unable to Trace Ownership of Gun.

Abandoning all other lines of inquiry, detectives engaged in tracing the murderer of Mrs. Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., who was shot on the Midlothian, Va., road, five miles from Richmond, shortly before midnight on Tuesday, devoted their efforts yesterday to a rigid cross-examination of her husband, and a minute examination of his past life. Beattie was under the grill for hours by the detectives at the home of County Coroner J. G. Loving, but whatever results the officers obtained they kept to themselves.

All Depends on Inquest. No warrant was sworn out and there has been no arrest. The coroner's inquest begins this morning at 10 o'clock at the home of Dr. Loving, and detectives working on the case went so far as to express the belief last night that an arrest would follow the verdict of the coroner's jury.

The close cross-questioning of Beattie yesterday afternoon at the coroner's home followed a similar cross-examination of Miss Beulah Binford, described by detectives as the "woman in the case."

Beattie's nerve did not fail him under the fire of the detectives, and in the main he stuck to his original story. Details were not given, but detectives asserted that there had been no conversation, and that no warrant had been issued.

Cannot Get Trail of Gun. Futile efforts were again made to trace the ownership of the gun found by the railway track and believed to have been that with which the murder was committed. Many rumors were run down, and one or two are still to be traced, but a report late last night not yet verified being to the effect that a man named Lonnie Page had recently sold such a gun second-hand. But the detectives have turned from the gun to more general circumstances surrounding the crime.

Yesterday morning before 12 o'clock Special Agent Scherer, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, drove up to his office at Eighth and Main Streets in a taxicab with Miss Beulah Binford, who was closely veiled. Detectives Wren and Whitshire and Speights, Detective W. G. Baldwin, of the Baldwin Agency, were called in and the woman closely examined. The officials gave out nothing, but admitted that she had known Beattie well and that very recently she had been riding with him in his car at night—in fact, on some of the very nights during the past few weeks when Beattie was being followed by the Owen home, where his wife was staying to give her and his five-weeks-old baby an airing.

What Health Records Show. Records in the office of the Board of Health show under date of July 9, 1911, a death certificate of an infant boy born in North Carolina on July 24, 1909, its name being given in the certificate as Henry C. Beattie Trout, and its age eleven months and sixteen days. Henry C. Beattie, Jr., of Manchester, is put in the record as its father, with Miss Beulah Binford as mother, as the child died of cholera infantum, and was attended by Dr. B. M. Rosebro, and buried in Shockoe Hill Cemetery, special notice having been taken of the funeral as the first in Richmond in which all the attending party went to the burying ground in motor cars. The certificate was issued on information furnished by Mollie E. Trout, of 402 West Marshall Street, who had adopted the infant.

All day Miss Binford was kept at the office of Special Agent Scherer and was at times examined by detectives access to her was otherwise denied. About 8 o'clock last night Mr. Scherer took her away in a taxicab. The officers later refused to state where she was, but stated that she was under guard and would be produced as a material witness at the inquest this morning.

Conference at Coroner's. Without stopping for lunch the detectives after a two-hour conference with Miss Binford went from the office of Mr. Scherer to the home of Dr. Loving in Swansboro, where a further conference was held with the county authorities, the telephone and many motor cars being kept in action. A telephone message was sent to young Beattie at his home in South Richmond, asking him to come to the Owen home near Forest Hill. From there he was taken in a motor car to Dr. Loving's where many officers, detectives and others had gathered. Detectives Wren, Whitshire, Baldwin and Scherer, who were with him, were taken to the home of Attorney Gregory, took Beattie to one corner of the yard and seated on the grass held a prolonged conference. The gun was passed then and handed about, Beattie several times snapping the lock in an absent-minded way. He showed no apprehension and kept a nerve that all described as remarkably considering his experiences of the past few days.

Chief of Police Wren, Captain A. S. Wright, County Foreman Flynn and Jarrell and others were at the Owen place, and were at times questioned by the officers. Ben P. Owen and Thomas E. Owen, uncles of the murdered woman, were sent for and

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